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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

EXPECTED MESSAGE

Uncertainty Whether It Will Go to Congress Monday or Tuesday.

SENATE TO DISCUSS CUBAN WAR

Reports Already Received Show a Sad State of Things.

A PLAN OF RELIEF

There is an uncertainty as to whether the President will send a message on the Cuban question to Congress on Monday, as expected. Before leaving for Philadelphia the President and his cabinet determined to wait until the last moment, so as to get some report from the special commissioner sent to Cuba last week, and as the President dees not return until tonight it is announced at the White House that it is not likely that the President will spend Sunday at his desk, and unless some very startling news is received by cable between now and Monday morning the President will not act hastily in communicating with Congress. The feeling among the senators, however, is that by the time the President returns from his trip he will be in possession of information that will cause him to send some communication to Congress when it neets at noon on Monday. No matter how the President acts, it is cer-tain that there will be some interesting proceedings in the Senate on Monday afterncen. Senator Morgan's belligerency resolutions are the special order for 2 o'clock, and as they will surely come before the Senate a lively debate is almost certain to

Anxious for a Message.

The republican senators are most anxious for the President to communicate to Congress in some manner, even if it is only to advise the sending of relief to the starving Americans on the island. This will give them a chance to show that the administration is going to act, and prevent any precipitate action by the Senate, which may embarrass the administration later in working out its policy. At present it is a most embarrassing position for the re-publican senators, and especially those on publican senators, and especially those on the foreign relations committee, for know-ing the situation in Cuba as reported by the sworn officials of the government, their patriotic instincts are in favor of some in mediate action, but their loyalty to the administration prevents their doing any thing to hinder or embarrase the President in working out his policy. The mere act of recognizing the belligerency of the in-surgents, as Senator Morgan desires to do in his resolution, would not better the condition of the unfortunate Americans who are starving on the island, while if some word suggestive came from the adminis-tration as to relief for the unfortunates it would enable the senators to act in the matter and thus show the country that

Threatened Delay Irritating. The threatened delay on the part of the executive officers is therefore somewhat irritating to the republican leaders in the Senate, who fear if another delay is at tempted in the Senate, it will cause much to be made public which at present the

State Department is desirous of keeping Should the contents of some of th consular reports be laid bare in the Senate at this time, it is claimed that public opinion would demand that something be done for the relief of those suffering in Cuba. The reports from the American con-suls are so full and specific that in describing the Americans who have been driver n their plantations and country into the cities, and who are penned up like cattle in the streets, not only are names of Americans given, but also the localities and states from which they came are named. Some of the consuls report that Americans are confined in pens where smallpox and other diseases exist, and when they have offered aid to the Americans, the latter have begged them not to mention the fact that they were Americans, because the

sults by the Spaniards. Lost Faith in Protection.

It is plainly stated that many of the Americans prefer to suffer rather than have their cases reported, for they have lost all faith in protection from the State Department.

very fact of this being done would make

a target for future abuses and in

This course was brought about by the policy of the last administration, which refused to take vigorous proceedings, and has had its effect upon the unfortunates new suffering in Cuba. Several of th senators who have had an opportunity to read the reports from the American consuls in Cuba have expressed surprise that these reports have been kept secret for so long, and it has been remarked that knowing the facts as reported by the sworn efficials of this government, it is a mystery to them how the United States officials to them how the United States officials could go to bed and sleep, knowing that their fellows citizens were undergoing

Reports Expected.

It is hoped at the State Department that by the time the President returns from Philadelphia there will be reports in answer to the cablegrams sent our consular officers in Cuba giving the latest news in regard to the situation on the island, and from these reports the President and his cabinet will get such information as to essage to Congress on Monday, he will ble to place such information in the s of the republican members of the foreign relations committee so that they too can act and speak intelligently on the subject when it comes up on Monday after-

In considering ways and means of afferding substantial relief to such American citizens in Cuba as are in real distress, owing to the insurrection, the administration has hit upon a plan which may be put in operation if it is sanctioned by the united judgment of the United States consular officers in Cuba, who, being on the ground, are supposed to be best qualified to judge of the efficiency of proposed relief measures. This plan is to give notice through the American that the government will undertake to rewe them from the leland to the Unite quire action by Congress, not necessarily specific authorization of the removal, but merely the limitation of the appropriation to the general terms of one for the relief of American citizens in Cuba. It may be remembered that such a course was adopted with more or less benefit in China dur-ing the rioting incident to the late war which endangered the lives and property of American citizens living in the interior Also in case of the interior Turkish prothorized to undertake the conveyance of American citizens to the coast cities, wher The proposition as to Cuba goes a little

further than the measures adopted in the ease of China or Turkey, in that it contemplates the removal of the American from the island entirely. Probably the reason for this is the belief, founded or ficers, that the war has so thoroughly ex

BAUMING SAVE

barsted the agricultural resources of the island that it will be a long time before it will again be in condition to maintain its population, and meanwhile the Americans who are dependent upon the products of the soil for their livelihood will suffer misorably. It is possible to reach the soil for the soil for their livelihood will suffer misorably. the soil for their livelihood will suffer mis-erably. It is possible to reduce such suf-fering by the supply of provisions, clothing and medicine by the United States govern-ment, but, as indicated by General Lee's reports, this must be continued probably for a long time.

A Voluntary Movement.

It was understood, of course, that this proposed movement of Americans in Cuba nust be purely voluntary, and it is not even proposed to present them an alternative of denying them supplies if they refuse to leave the island. It is simply an opportunity to be held out to those who believe they can better their condition in the United States, to get there through the aid of the government.

It is the belief of General Lee that many

of the people will avail of such an oppor-tunity, and it is possible that his view will be adopted by the President. As to the number of American citizens in Cuba who are in actual distress, in need of food or clothing, as the result of Weyler's order bringing them into the towns, the figures are not obtainable. The State Department is now in correspondence with its consuls by telegraph seeking to get this information as the basis for any message the President may send to Congress on the subject of relief. But so far as officially known to the department, through the reports of the consuls made up to this time. the number of Americans in this condition is between 150 and 200.

Agencies to Be Employed.

In explanation of this small number it is said that most of the native Americans living in Cuba are employed in the higher branches of industries or professions and are not actual workers of the soil. The American sufferers are mostly naturalized citizens, holding small parcels of ground, upon which they have heretofore depended for livelihood. It is not doubted that there are more of this class in need than are yet known to the department, but it is hoped in the course of a few days to have a fairly accurate census of them. The agencies to be used to relieve these people are the United States consuls in Cuba, and it can be stated that the Spanish government, through its minister here, so far from opposing the exercise of such charitable offices by the consuls, has professed its readiness to assist in every proper way in the distribution of relief, which is taken to mean that it will guarantee safe conduct for the transporting parties over the island.

No Message Yet Prepared.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15.-The President received from Secretary of State Sherman, at Washington, this morning abstracts of telegrams and letters that have come to the latter from Cuba. These are said to relate largely to the subject of the distress and destitution now existing on the island. It is further stated that they onfirm in great measure the information hitherto received by the President on this subject. It is believed that a message giv-ing the views of the President on the sit-uation in Cuba will be sent to Congress early next week. It is stated positively, however, by those in position to know that such a message has not yet beeen pre-

VALUELESS PATENTS.

What Commissioner Butterworth Says

of a Certain Class of Issues. The commissioner of patents has received a large number of letters since taking charge of his new office in regard to the alue of patents that have been issued. Many people have secured patents on their inventions, and finding them commercially worthless have become indignant that they should have spent their money and be unable to receive anything in return for it. Commissioner Butterworth, speaking to a

Star reporter today, remarked: "The patent office issues many patents that are known as marginal patents. They cover an idea that is slightly in advance of anything that has been patented before, yet in themesives have little or no value. Patent attorneys may advise their clients that their applications do not cover enough allow the claimant to go ahead or not, as sees fit. But that is a matter that this office has nothing to do with, and in case does it give any opinion regarding the value of the patents it issues.

PENSION OFFICE REFORM.

How the Labor of Several Clerks is to Be Saved.

Commissioner Evans has in contemplation the inauguration of a system in the pension office which it is believed will save the labor of a dozen clerks and allow them to be transferred to the adjudicating divistors, where they can devote their time to active work of passing upon pension ciaims. It has been the custom of the pension office to acknowledge the receipt of all papers in pension cases received from attorneys. This work has consumed the entire time of sixteen clerks. Commissioner Evans is having a circular letter addressed to each attorney practicing be-fore the office, informing them that they will be supplied with postal cards, which they are to address to themselves, recordsent with each case, and forward the same with the case. When the papers are received at the pension office, it will only be necessary to verify the list, stamp the card and return it. In this way from three five clerks will accomplish a result which now takes the time of sixteen men. and the change will be equal to an addition of a dozen clerks to the force of the pen-

N. B. CLARK FOUND DEAD.

Question Whether His Death Cam

From Murder or Suicide. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.-The dead ody of N. B. Clark of Grand Rapids. Mich., member of the Michigan Bank and Lumber Company, was found on one of the residence streets along the lake shore this merning. Two builet wounds were found, and a revolver was found at his

person, but no money. The location of the wounds makes it rather doubtful whether it is a case of suicide. When Clark left ng for a walk. He was fifty years old.

SPANISH PRESS BELLIGERENT.

Opposed to Allowing the United States to Send Supplies to Cuba. MADRID, May 15 .- The Heraldo, refer-

ring to the possible action of the United States for the relief of Americans in Cuba says: "The Spanish government will have universal opinion on its side if it acts with energy in repelling American interference n our affairs, but this opinion will be hostile unless the government ceases making concessions. These displays of weakness, if they do not increase the difficulty of solving the question, certainly do not improve the situation in Cuba."

The Correspondencia announces that the reported increase in the strength of the Spanish navy was decided upon in view of the possibility of international conflicts.

Mr. Marshall Resigns.

Mr. E. P. Marshall of Texas, chief of a ivision of the office of the auditor for the tate and other departments, tendered his signation to the Secretary of the Treas-ry today. So far as known, the act was attrely veluntary.

FOR A NATION'S HERO

Washington Monument Unveiling.

TRIBUTE OF A GRATEFUL PEOPLE

President McKinley's Eulogy on the Republic's Founder.

PERFECT DAY FOR THE EVENT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15,-Here, in the city which first placed on his brows the laurel crown of achievement, the memory of George Washington, the soldier, the statesman and the man, was honored today in monumental bronze. It was an allegory of war and peace, and the scenic equipment was nature's own-a sunlight sky above, and in the background the undulating hills of old Fairmount, in the first flush and beauty of the spring verdure.

All possible pomp marked the ceremonies. The cord which released the swaddling flags from the figure of the first ruler of the republic was drawn by its latest ruler. Surrounding him were men in whose veins runs the blood of these first patriots who battled shoulder to shoulder with Washington and with him made possible the scene enacted today - a scene conceived and

nanned by those very comrades in arms; executed by their sons in peace.

The purpose of years, evolved by a handful of warriors to do honor to their chieftain, and carried through crosses and adversity by their sons and their son's sons, was consummated. But the consummation was beyond the wildest dreams of these the was beyond the wildest dreams of those first few war-stained Americans. The un-ion which they formed has grown to ion which they formed has grown to a mighty organization, whose membership stretches from ocean to ocean, under the name of the Society of the Cincinnati, while the magnificence of the memorial itself, reared at the gateway of the greatest park, and in the most intensely American city of the land, far surpassed their high-est hopes.

Simple Unveiling Ceremony.

The actual unveiling ceremony was impressively simple. Bishop Whitaker opened with prayer, and Maj. Wayne followed with an appropriate address. Then came the unveiling by President McKinley and the resultant clamer, augmented by the national salute of twenty-one guns by the artillery and by the foreign and American war vessels in the Delaware.

President McKinley's Speech. This concluded, President McKinley spoke

"Fellow Citizens: There is a peculiar and tender sentiment connected with this memorial. It expresses not only the gratitude and reverence of the living, but is a tes-timonial of affection and homage from the

"The comrades of Washington projected this monument. Their love inspired it. Their contributions helped to build it. Past and present share in its completion, and future generations will profit by its lessons. "To participate in the dedication of such monument is a rare and precious priv-Every monument to Washington is a tribute to patriotism. Every shaft and statue to his memory helps to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty and es-tablish a better citizer.ship. God bless every undertaking which revives patriot-ism and rebukes the indifferent and law-

lers.
"A critical study of Washington's career only enhances our estimation of his vast and varied abilities. As commander-inchief of the colonial armies from the bepeace, as president of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States and as the first President of the United States under that constitution, Washington has a distinction differing from that of all other illustrious Americans. No other name bears or can bear such lation to our government. Not only by his military genius, his patience, his sugacity, his courage and his skill was our nation independence won, but he helped in largest measure to draft the chart by which the nation was guided, and he was the first chesen of the people to put in motion the

new government. Characteristics of Washington

His was not the boldness of martial display or the charm of captivating oratory, but his calm and steady judgment won men's support and commanded their confidence by appealing to their best and noblest aspirations. And, withal Washington was ever so modest that at no time in his career did his personality seem in the least intrusive. He was above the temptation of power. He spurned the suggested crown. He would have no honor which the people did not bestow. An interesting factand one which I love to recall-is that the only time Washington formally addressed the constitutional convention during all its sessions over which he presided in this city, he appealed for a larger representa-tion of the people in the national House of Representatives, and his appeal was instantly heeded. Thus he was ever keenly watchful of the rights of the people in whose hands was the destiny of our government then and now.

Masterful as were his military campaigns, his civil administration commands equal admiration. His foresight was marvelous; his conception of the philosophy of government, his insistence upon the necessity of education, morality and enlightened cit izenship to the progress and permanence of the republic cannot be contemplated even at this period without filling us with prehension and the sweep of his vision. His was no narrow view of governm The immediate present was not his sole concern, but our future good his constant theme of study. He blazed the path of lib-erty. He laid the foundation upon which we have grown from weak and scattered colonial governments to a united republic whose domains and power as well as whose liberty and freedom have become the admiration of the world. Distance and time force of his achievements or diminished the grandeur of his life and work. Great deeds not stop in their growth, and those of

Washington will expand in influence in all the centuries to follow. Rich Bequest to Civilization.

The bequest Washington has made to civilization is rich beyond computation. The obligations under which he has replaced mankind are sacred and commanding. The responsibility he has left for the American people to preserve and perfect what he accomplished is exacting and solemn. Let us rejoice in every new evidence that the people realize what they enjoy and cherish with affection the illustrious heroes of revolutionary extensions. trious heroes of revolutionary story whose valor and sacrifices made a nation. They live in us, and their memory will help us keep the covenant entered into for the maintenance of the freest government of

earth.

The nation and the name of Washington are inseparable. One is linked indissolubly with the other. Both are glorious, both triumphant. Washington lives and will live, because what he did was for the exaltation of man, the enthronement of conscience, and the establishment of a government which recognizes all the governed. And so, too, will the nation live victorious over all obstacles, adhering to the immortal principles which Washington taught and Lincoln sustained.

earth.

Cincinnati then delivered the oration of the day. He began with a redital of the formation of the Society of the Chrcinnati by of-

ficers of the American army, and its motives and purposes, together with the origin Impressive Ceremonies Attending the of the plan which culminated in today's

Continuing, he said:
"What shall be said of this Washington
to whose memory we do honor? Certainly
no new thing. All has been well and often "A statesman, omniscient, pure, whose mind conceived and whose deeds created a

free, popular government.
"A soldier, self-sacrificing, fearless, whose sufferings and courage saved the cause of freedom from defeat.

fluenced its development and character.

"He was the responsible head of an experiment in government. No precedent gave thim guidance. His purposes were laid deep; his foresight marvelous. Naught that has been a good or a peril to the national life escaped his consideration and prophecy. Knowing his hold upon the people, he used it to induce obedience to legistative and executive authority. To the dignity of a nation's chief he added the conduct of a republican citizen." duct of a republican citizen."

Mr. Porter's speech throughout was full of the highest eulogies to the character of Washington, based on a careful analysis of his character as a public man. Presented to the City. The formal presentation of the memorial

by the society to the city was made by Major Wayne to Mayor Warwick, with short addresses by both, and then the mayor transferred it to the Fairmount Park commission, which body exercises jurisdiction over the great pleasure ground.

President McKinley and his distinguished companions reviewed the military parade, and the crowd, when not looking at the troops, reviewed the President and his party. The parade was long and imposing.

"A man, silent, potent, whose spirit brooded over the new-born nation and in-fluenced its development and character.

the Situation There.

Expresses the Bellef That the Island

is Hopelessly Lost to Spain-His Rensons.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 15.-Ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith returned this morning from Key West, where he has been engaged for a week on legal business. On the steamer from Tampa to Key West and return he spent the whole time getting information about Cuba, and at Key West conversed with many prominent men from Havena. Mr. Smith is impressed with the belief that the time has come for the Unitel States to intervene in the inverse sof humanity, and quotes President Cleveland's last message to that effect, saying it applies to the present situation. plies to the present situation.

Mr. Smith has given an interview as fol-

Mr. Smith has given an interview as follows: "Key West is full of people who have recently left Cuba, and it is easier at Key West to obtain full and free expressions from those who have been in Cuba than it is in Havana. I met mee who talked freely of conditions in Cuba, who while recently in Havana were supposed there to be in sympathy with Spain.

"I sought to obtain as accurate an estimate of the true condition of affairs, in Cuba as my opportunities offered and found an unbroken opinion that Spain had ac-

broken opinions that Spain had accomplished nothing toward putting down the insurrection, that the Cubans were more determined and more hopeful than ever of success.

"Indeed, I might say that an opinion of confidence was almost everywhere ex-pressed that this struggle would end in

"The recent course of the Spanish government with regard to the bank at Havana, the abandonment of specie payments and the failure to pay troops for a number of months have combined to create a distrust in Spain, even on the part of the few who have at heart adhered to the Spanish side. and have added to the fixed expectation of success on the part of the insurrectionists. "I met a number of educated men who are adherents to Spain. To my surprise I found that their hearts were with the insurrectionists, and their supposed adher ence to the Spanish cause while in Havana e to the fear of consequences which would follow an open avowal of their real opiniors. While the atractites charged agair at Spain may have been overdrawn, yet circumstantial details told by reliable men show atrocities such as to shock the most callous

"The poverty which has been produced. the suffering which is caused, by the in-efficient effort of Spain to put down the struggle for freedom by Cubans seem to be pitiful in the extreme.

"About all Spain seems to have accomplished has been to build a number of fortifications around towns and cities and

dot the island with small forts.

"Every part of Cuba except that actually occupied by these little forts and tempooccupied by these little forts and tempo-rarily covered by Spanish troops is prac-tically in control of insurfectionists, for they go where they please; moving with practical freedom and exercising temporary control wherever they go.
"So far as I could learn this applies to

all parts of the island. "The real cause of the insurrectionists' failure to give battle to the Spanish troops in the usual way is the lack of ammunition and a fixed policy, which seems to have been quite effective, the purpose being to wear Spain out, to exhaust her resources and finally to force her to abandon the island. The removal of the Spanish troops, it is freely claimed, has been due to the fear of a growing sympathy on the part of the rank and file with the insurgents. The ultural interests have been tempora rily almost destroyed, and it will take years of peace to restore it to its former

CANNOT SELL IN ILLINOIS.

Judge Gibbons of Chicago Decides igninst American Tobacco Company. CHICAGO, May 15 Judge Gibbons rendered a decision today declaring the American Tohacco Company an illegal corporation and prohibiting its agents from carrying on its business within the confines of this state. The decision sustains the in-formation filed last December by Attorney General Moloney, asking that the American Tobacco Company be enjoined from selling paper cigarettes on the premises that it was a trust monopoly and conspinacy in the ousiness in question.

Personal Mention.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brig-cam has taken house No. 1729 21st street. Mr. and Mrs. Brigham have arrived here from their home in Ohio.

Bishop Hurst is now in attendance upon a five days' session of the Hinerants' Club at Buffalo, where he gives three lectures on topics as follows: "Hew Should the Preachet Study Church History?" "The Story of Christian Unity Since the Reformation" and "How England Became Protestant." Lawlessness in New Mexico.

The War Department has been informed that there has been an outbreak of laware inseparable. One is linked indissolubly with the other. Both are glorious, both triumphant. Washington lives and will live, because what he did was for the exaltation of man, the enthronement of conscience, and the establishment of a government which recognzes all the governed. And so, too, will the nation live victorious over all obstacles, adhering to the immortal principles which Washington taught and Lincoln sustained.

Speech of Mr. Portes.

President Porter of the Society of the insulation of the war Department, and suggested that the proper judicial authorities be consulted.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER

How Civil Service Rules Affect the Government Printing Office.

MODIFICATIONS WHICH HE SUGGESTS

The Auditor for the Post Office Makes a Statement.

OTHER WITNESSES TESTIFY

The Senate committee on civil service and retrenchment resumed this morning the hearing upon the execution of the civil Those present were Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, chairman of the committee: Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Harris of Kansas, Senator Elkins of West Virginia and Senator Chilton of Texas, President Procter of the civil service commission, Mr. G. R. Wales, civil

Maj. Howard, auditor of the Treasury Department (sixth auditor) was heard first. He referred to a statement made at the last hearing by Mr. W. W. Hill, to the effect that Auditor Howard had only passed the accounts of the letter carrier special agents after he had been allowed to select some of the employes himself. He said he had made inquiry as to the appointment of those employes, who were then termed mechanics, but who were to investigate the letter carriers. Subsequently their appellations were changed to "secret agents." The chief of the free delivery service then asked Mr. Howard to suggest a proper man for duty at Nashville, which he did. That man was transferred, and Mr. Howard asked to name another, and, upon his transfer, then a third. That was the extent of the matter. Mr. Howard said he had looked up the legality of the secret agents, and subsequently yet an option. had looked up the legality of the secret agents, and subsequently got an opinion from the solicitor of the treasury, disallowing the expenses of these employes reaching above \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per day. That was after the time when the Post Office Department had called upon him to name the abovementioned three employes. Controller Bowler, upon appeal had overruled his dismentioned three employes. Controller Bowler, upon appeal, had overruled his disallowing of the accounts, but it was all after he had named the three men.

"You have been long erough in the service to form a comparison between the men appointed through certification from the civil service committee and those other-

appointed through certification from the civil service committee and those otherwise appointed?" asked Mr. Procter.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Howard.

"I should like your opinion on the point."

"I think very highly of the men received from certification of the commission. They are far superior to these appointed prior to the civil service law."

Mr. Howard's Statement. Mr. Howard submitted the following

statement to the committee: "The present auditor for the Post Office Department assumed the duties of the office April 16, 1894. This office was at that time greatly in arrears in the business of its money order branch, and, as is well known, had occasioned much correspondence and also discortent with the many thousands of hate postmasters throughout the country who desired a final settlement of their accounts. The present administration of the treasury has given this office fair and jus recognition, but it is a matter of history that it had horne for years the sobriquet of the 'Botany bay' of the Treasury Departnent, and was the dumping ground for the dissipated and objectionable ma-

erial in that great department "It was therefore necessary to weed out and discipline this material. The present condition of the office evidences that much has been accomplished in this direction for the betterment of the service. The office is in good condition, with the work current The successor of the present auditor will find a well-disciplined force, with the work

up to date. favorably and are up to the standard of the best divisions of any of the great de-partments of the government. There are, nowever, a number of employes in the office who are incapacitated from age, and a smaller number who, from want of ability or from lack of interest in their duties should be dropped from its roll. A ma-jority of the employes are republicans, and the larger amount of pay is received by republicans, notwithstanding that this statement includes the auditor, deputy auditor and others who are within the ex

cepted class of the civil service rules.

There are thirty-eight officials and em ployes in this office, including the audito and deputy, who are not subject to civil service examination; twenty-ave are democrats and thirteen republicans; twenty four are white and fourteen colored; twen ty-five are males and thirteen females There are 449 clerks and messenegrs sub ject to civil service examination. This in cludes the chief clerk, the disbursing clerk and seven chiefs of division; 191 of these are democrats and 258 are republicans; 424 are white; 25 are colored; 314 are males and 135 are females. There are 487 efficials 135 are females. There are 487 efficial and employes in this office. Of this number 216 are democrats and 271 republicans Of this num 448 are white, 39 colored; 339 are males and 148 fémales." The percentages of sala-

ies are given. He says: "Eighty-four employes now on the rolls of this office report themselves as ex-soldiers or sailors of the United States army and navy. This number is per cent of the entire male force of office. The following changes have been made among this class of employed from March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1897; Ap pointed, eightcen; promoted nineteen; re moved, twenty-one; resigned, ten; reduces twenty-three; transferred, thirteen; died,

Public Printer Palmer.

Public Printer Palmer was then called to make a statement with regard to the advisability of applying civil service rules to the public printing office. He quoted, in reply, a statement which he had formerly

submitted in writing.

That statement was as follows:

"As applied to this office, which is simply a great manufacturing plant, involving varied branches of skilled labor of high grade, the civil service rules are, in my judgment, an obstruction rather than an aid to efficiency and economy. In my opinion the civil service rules as promulopinion the civil service rules as promul-gated for enforcement here should be modi-fied radically, suspended or repealed."
"What would you substitute for the civil service rules?" asked Senator Lodge.
"I would substitute the system which "I would substitute the system which was in vogue before we had civil service

Mr. Palmer said the present force is a fairly good one. The employes who were appointed by him during his former term vere good workers, or they would have ll been weeded out long ago. "Why is it the civil service gives you in-

efficient employes?" asked Senator Loage "Because the rules are cumbrous and un-satisfactory as applied to a great manufac-turing establishment." He said the probationary period is unsat-isfactory, because under it the employes are allowed to stay six months. In com-mercial establishments if the employe were found inefficient he would be removed be-fore six months. Mr. Palmer contended that he was better qualified to select his employes than a board which has no re-sponsibility. He said the probationary period is unsat

Hampered by Civil Service. Mr. Palmer said that when he took hold cently, he would have liked to have apnointed some of the old men whom he Benedict for some reason, unknown to him. While those men were practical an 1 highly efficient, they might not be able to pass a theoretical civil service examination, and he is debarred from reappointing them.

he is debarred from reappointing them.

Senator Lodge put him through an examination to try to learn why these men were turned out, but Mr. Palmer did not know the cause of their removal. Senator Lodge drew the inference that they were discharged for political reasons, and then said that the system under which they were removed was the one Mr. Palmer desired to restore.

In answer to a question, Mr. Palmer said it would be practically impossible to run.

In answer to a question, Mr. Palmer said it would be practically impossible to run a great government office without politics entering into the matter.

"On the whole, do you get better men through politicians or through civil service rules?" asked Senator Lodge. Mr. Palmer replied that under the old system he had a wider range to select from and more latitude in his choice of men.

Emergency Appointments.

An important fact was brought out at his stage by President Procte: stating that the public printer has right to appoint mea, without certification, under an emergency, for thirty days' employment. He said also that the rule about filling state quotas dees not apply to the public printing office. "Do you think it is impossible to get good men through civil service rules?" asked Senator Lodge.

Senator Lodge.

Mr. Palmer said the rules limited his powers. For instance, there were certain localities where there are better bookbinders than in the average of states. He would like to have the right to choose from these

localities.

Mr. Palmer added that men might be skilled mechanics of the highest grade and yet not be able to pass the educational examination. He said some of the finest pressmen he ever saw were dismissed by Mr. Benedict, and he does not possess the discretion to reappoint them.

At this point President Procter explained, in answer to a question that

in answer to a question, that the xamina-tions for the public printing office are pre-pared by a board of public printing office er ployes. These men are supposed to stand high in their trades, and to be able to prepare practical questions. This beard can establish any kind of examination it deems necessary to bring out the qualifica-tions of the arrigent. tions of the applicant.

In response to a request, President Proc-ter detailed the cause of bringing about ter detailed the cause of bringing about civil service in the government printing office. He said the Columbia Typographical Union had really brought about the change. He said there was nothing to prevent the public printer and the civil service commission from establishing a system of examinations which would give him the most practical men. He understood that the trades unions throughout the country favored civil service in the government printing office. rnment printing office.

Difference in Hours of Work. Mr. Palmer said the civil service commission had refused to give him authority

to select his own cashier. He wanted a man put there in whom he could have absolute trust. He himself is under practically \$200,000 bond, but the cashier does not give bond to the government. The cashier handles between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 a year. Mr. Palmer said if he could have the selection of his examiners it would go a great way toward correcting the present condition of affairs. In the course of the examination it was shown that the clerical force of the office work six and one-half hours a day and the shown that the clerical force of the office work six and one-half hours a day and the mechanical force work eight hours a day. Senator Elkins wanted to know if this was a just system, especially in view of the fact that the clerical force were paid more. Mr. Palmer said these clerks followed the general rule applying in the departments. He had not changed the system because he did not think himself wiser than all of his predecessors and heads of departments. Senator Elkins remarked that no head of a corporation or commercial establishment a corporation or commercial establishment would work part of his force of employes

ess time than another part. He would n deprive himself of that much labor.

President Procter read the law requiring lerks in the departments to wor nours a day. Senator Elkins said the clerks coly work six and a half hours, and the government is losing something like 45,000 hours a day clerical labor. This means over \$12,000 a day in salaries. He hought the civil service commission should

take cognizance of this injustice. Modifications Suggested.

Mr. Palmer said he was willing to give civil service a thorough trial, but with some modifications of the rules that he has suggested. He would omit from civil servce rules the following classes of employes: Assistant doorkeepers, boxers, helpers captain of the watch, chief charwomer wagon masters, yardmasters and vatchmen

Senator Elkins said it was evident from he law that the public printer can say what shall constitute unskilled laborers. Senator Lodge said he was in favor of keeping the government printing office under the civil service system, but he thought it was absurd to call a stableman, a charwoman, a boy who carries forms, a watchman, a skilled laborer. Senator Elkins concurred with Senator Lodge. Sena-tor Lodge said it was absurd to raise the salaries of those helpers eight cents a day, as had been done, in order to put them in the classified service as skilled laborers. Senator Chilton and President Procter cited the law and contended that Mr. Bene-dict had not put those people in the classi-fled service by raising their wages eight cents a day.

In answer to a question by Senator

nate a board of examiners that would pre satisfactory to those skilled mechanics who were dismissed by the last administra civil service examinations.

Why He Did Not Act.

Mr. W. H. Collins, chief clerk of the gov ernment printing office, was then examined. He went into the office as an apprentice boy in 1867. He was questioned by Senator Elkins as to his failure to act as a mem ber of the board of examiners. Mr. Col-lins said he construed the intimation from the private secretary not to act on the board as an order from the public printer to that effect. He thought it the part of discretion to obey that order.
"Do you think this advice was sent to nembers of the board?"

tor Elkins. Mr. Collins did not know.

Capt. Brian's Testimony. Capt. Brian of the government printing ffice was then examined. He was not in favor of repealing the civil service rules, but thought they should be modified so as to give the government printer more lati-tude in the selection of his employes. He said that some of the best printers in the country probably could not pass the civil service examination. However, the average of the employes selected under civil servlce rules was equal to the average of men chosen under the old system. Mr. Joseph L. Jackson of Chicago was

then sworn. He was formerly a watch mr. Jackson told of an alleged conspiracy

Mr. Jackson told of an alleged conspiracy by which he was discharged in 1887, and said he wanted justice.

Mr. Joseph T. H. Hall was next sworn. Until December, 1863, he was an examiner in the pension office. He was dismissed upon certain charges, every one of which, he said, he disproved at the time they were made. He said he was dismissed for political reasons, and that he was one of a list of twenty-eight ex-Union soldiers shatted for dismissal. He had made an analyzaed for dismissal. He had made an appl with this the committee adjourned until next Saturday.

Mr. Michaels' New Dutle

It is said that Mr. Michael will enter upon the discharge of his new duties as chief clerk of the State Department Monknew in his previous term of office. Some of these were the most efficient workers in the trade. They had been removed by Mr.

give the last address as well as the

THE AIR MOTOR

them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at

this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 18 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Sub-

scribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should

How the System Now Being Tried Here Worked in New York.

TESTS MADE BY AN EXPERT.

Only Actual Experiences of the Motor Referred To.

THE TIME COVERED

In view of the experiments now being made by the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company with its air motor, a report regarding the work of this same motor when it was tested on the Lenox avenue line in New York is of special interest. The report of these tests, a summary of which follows, was made by an expert who had every facility to know what was being done. In his report no comment is nade upon the system employed in the air motor. Only actual experiences of the air motor are referred to, in order to show how it operated when an attempt was

made to run it in New York. This report covers the period from September 23, 1896, to January 22, 1897. The car noted in the report as No. 402 is the one new being experimented with in this city, making occasional traps between the Eckirgton power house and 15th and G streets.

Some of the experiences met by these meters are noted in the following memorarda: September 24, 1896: About half-past 11

p.m. romething exploded in the power house, where a party of gentlemen were inspecting the air motor. inspecting the air motor.

September 25: Car made first trial trip last night. Metropolitan railroad people were on hand to witness it, but were told it would not take place. After they left the trial was made. Went down nicely, but had hardly sufficient air to get back.

September 28—Between 9.30 and 10:30 p. but he size as hed another right.

september 28—Between 1130 and 10130 p.
11., the air car had another trial. There was considerable lamp wick cdor from the stove. Motormen passing on other cars remarked that if the line was equipped with such cars the residents in the streets would be obliged to vacate. Car made considerable noise as if engines

were pounding the tracks.
September 29-Car jacked up. No trial october 5—Two trips last night, the car being charged at each trip. October 8—Air car people talking of re-ducing the size of the wheels of the trucks. Also of putting a pipe from 146th street to 109th street, so that cars can be recharged at their point.

at that point. October 11-Two trips made. Great complaint on the roughness of the car.
October 12-In the trip of yesterday the engineer in charge could not be persuaded to run up hill.

October 14—Started at 1:15 p.m. When it had gone a mile 2 gasket blew out. Car had to be towed in. Passengers frightened. October 15—Four trips. The first three trips carried passengers. The last trip, when travel was heaviest, passengers refused.

joints. Two trips made. On the first trip

car behind was delayed.

October 20-Nine trips made yesterday and three or four today. The last trip car gave out at 135th street, and was push-ed in by one of the electric cars. Motored in by one of the electric cars. Motor-man said the air had given out October 22: Air car gave out at 110th street, going south; pushed home. November 13: Considerable trouble with the reducing valve, which leaks, thus bursting the flexible hose connections between the reducing valve and the motor. Necessary

reducing valve and the motors, as every-to adjust parts after a few trips, as everyly blowing out the packing around the November 27: Fourth car arrives. Cars pushed in a number of times. Morning of November 24, about 2 o'clock car 407 took fire from the stove used in heating the air and was badly burned. Estimated cost of

repairing the car, \$700.

November 30: Yesterday the air motor blew out. Had trouble from freezing, and the cars were pushed in several times. This morning not a car was run.

December 1: Car 402 pushed in twice.

Car 411 broke down at 135th street, and was pushed in with two wheels. Silding piston said to be stuck. Car 411 was pushed around the curve at 109th street

on one trip. December 2: Car 411 pushed in three times. Once with all four wheels sliding. One trip a joint gave out, and on another ran out of air. December 3: Car 411 had trouble with the reducing valve during two trips; prob-

ably frozen and had to be bushed in.

December 4: Car 402 pushed in four times, 411 twice and 421 once. Freezing of the valves and pipes cause of most of the troubles.

December 5: Car No. 402 blew out a

asket and was pushed in. December 8: Car 411 pushed in short of December 22: Car 411 stuck in front of car hot se December 11. Car 241 went to the rescre, and it also got stuck, but final-

ly they started. ber 18: Car 411 blew out a der head at 101st street and had to be pushed home. The day of the snow storm, December 16, the air cars only ran to 125th street, and after the track was thoroughly cleared. On the first trip the car could barely get home and had to be pushed in. December 25: On Monday the cylinder December 25: On Monday the cylinder tested for 2,600 pounds air pressure and ran up to 5,100 pounds hydraulic pressure, exploded, making the noise of a cannon. One piece of bottle weighing fifteen pounds was picked up two blocks away.

January 1, 1897: December 25, car No. 402, valve frozen and car pushed in from 109th street. Car 411, valve frozen, car pushed in from 125th street. On December 28, car 402 was pushed up the hill at 109th

pushed in from 125th street. On December 28, car 402 was pushed up the bill at 108th street on three trips, and on another trip the valve froze. Car had to be pushed in. December 29: Car 402, valve frozen; car pushed in. December 30, car 411, at 4:30 p.m., at 137th street, blew out a cylinder head, blowing up the trap doors. Ladles waiting at crossing badly frightened. On December 31, car 402 blew out the connections, ripped out the floor of the car, making kindling wood of six-lunch oak sills which supported the platform; broke several windows in the car, also several lamps; put holes through the car roof and did other damage. other damage.

January 3: Car 426 pushed up 109th street three times; car 441 pushed up cnce.

January 5: Car 462 pushed up 109th street twice; car 426 pushed up three times.

EXPECT ROUGH WATER.

Little Prospect for the Race at Aunapolis Coming Off.

cial Dispatch to The Evening Star. ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 15,-The eightoared two-mile race between crews representing the Naval Academy and Cornell University has been fixed for 3 o'clock, water permitting. A stiff breeze is blowing from the bay, and indications are that it will be too rough to row then. Referee Francis will not start the crews if the

water is rough.

Coach Courtney thinks Cornell has, a sure thing in calm water, but if the conditions are otherwise they will be favorable to the cadets. More interest is felt than ever before in the contest. Professor to meter will be the judge for Cornell and Lieut. Commander R. T. Jasper for the cadets. Charles S. Francis of Troy, an old Cornell oarsman, will be referee.

. THE STAR BY MAH. Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to